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SECRET MESSAGE FROM SINGAPORE

WASHINGTON, DEC. 10. SENATOR FERGUSON, REPUBLICAN OF MICHIGAN, MOST PERSISTENT QUESTIONER ON THE PEAK HARBOUR COMMITTEE, TO-DAY TURNED HIS SEARCH TO SECRET WAR-TIME DOCUMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. FERGUSON WANTED TO KNOW FIRST WHETHER THERE WAS ANY JOINT PLAN IN 1941 COMMITTING THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN TO WAR AGAINST JAPAN IF CERTAIN THINGS CAME TO PASS AND, IF SO, WHAT WERE THOSE THINGS.

Colonel Noma's Arrest Ordered

TOKYO, DEC. 10. GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS ORDERED THE ARREST OF COLONEL GENNO-SUKE NOMA, COMMANDER OF THE JAPANESE GENDARMERIE IN HONG KONG FROM DECEMBER, 1941, TO FEBRUARY, 1945, AS A WAR CRIMES SUSPECT.

Lieut.-Commander Kenichi Nakagawa, retired, and two other naval commanders of the Japanese Navy Department are to be delivered at the Sugamo Prison.

Other officers to be arrested are navy warrant officer Kioku Horie, repatriated from Wake Island on November 1. Lieut-Colonel Banzo Mori, Commander of the Cabanuan prison camp in 1942/44 believed to be living in his Shikoku Island home; Komao Okashiki, interpreter for a Japanese general at Manila charged with atrocities in the Philippines; Tojo, interrogator with the Japanese military police at Fort Santiago, Philippines; Toshiro, troop commander at Bagan, Philippines; Colonel Kotaro Hirano, Commandant of the 61st Supply Unit in the Philippines; Ishiki, of the military police at Manili and Lieut. Osaburo Hatakeyama.

The orders included Japanese for atrocities in Korea, as well as 2nd Lt. Tolhino and a civilian named Wada for atrocities on the steamer *Cryoku Maru*.—Associated Press.

Paper Attacks Emperor

TOKYO, DEC. 10. TOKYO'S NEWEST NEWS-PAPER, THE "MINPO," TO-DAY CREATED A SENSATION BY AN EDITORIAL CHARGING THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR AND ADVOCATING HIS REMOVAL FROM POLITICS THROUGH ABDICATION.

The paper did not advocate continuation of the Emperor system.

"Minpo," meaning "People's Choice," said: "It is quite a clear fact that hostilities started by an Imperial rescript declaring war," and, therefore "His Majesty cannot evade responsibility for bringing about the situation in which Japan finds itself to-day."—Associated Press.

ATROCITY-THUGS' ARREST

TOKYO, Dec. 10. General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, has ordered the arrest of 67 Japanese—soldiers and civilians—suspected of committing atrocities against prisoners-of-war detained in Internment camps, hospital and hospital ships in Japan, Korea, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

The list includes the commandant of the Cabanuan camp in the Philippines.—Reuter.

Patton Badly Injured

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, DEC. 10. GENERAL GEORGE PATTON, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES 15TH ARMY, WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN THE SPINE YESTERDAY IN A CAR CRASH NEAR MANNHEIM.—REUTER.

Tackling London's Crime Wave

LONDON, DEC. 10. IMPORTANT MEASURES TO COPE WITH THE CRIME WAVE IN BRITAIN—THE GRAVEST SINCE THE END OF THE LAST WAR—HAVE BEEN DECIDED BY LONDON'S POLICE CHIEFS AFTER A LONG WEEK-END CONFERENCE AT SCOTLAND YARD.

Marshall has had a plane kept in readiness for his long trip to Chungking and would have left on Saturday night but that Ferguson had said he had a lot more questions to ask the General.

ADMIRALTY MESSAGES

For the first part of his search Ferguson looked to British Admiralty messages which the Committee counsel arranged to have ready.

As Marshall's first 12 hours testimony ended on Saturday Ferguson was just going into the question of the Dec. 7, 1941, message from the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet to the Chief of Naval Operations in Washington.

It read: "Learn from Singapore we have assured Britain of armed support under three or four eventualities. Have received no corresponding instructions from you."

Thomas C. Hart, now Senator from Connecticut, sent that message to Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations. It arrived in Washington records show, at 1:45 a.m. Eastern Standard Time on December 7.

Ferguson called for the Admiralty messages, he said, to determine just what Hart learned from Singapore.—Associated Press.

PREPARED TO WITHDRAW FROM INDO-CHINA

SAIGON, DEC. 10. THE BRITISH ARE PREPARED TO WITHDRAW THEIR FORCES FROM INDO-CHINA FOR OCCUPATIONAL DUTIES ELSEWHERE, LEAVING TO THE FRENCH THE TASK OF RESTORING ORDER IN THEIR COLONIAL POSSESSION. THE BRITISH HAVE ALREADY TURNED OVER VIRTUALLY ALL GUARD DUTIES AT CHOLON.

The withdrawal is expected to coincide with completion of disarmament of the Japanese troops, some of whom are already on their way to Cap Saint Jacques, embarkation point for Japan.

Until the French take over all guard duties some Japanese garrisons will be maintained to protect such points as Dalat hill station and Nhatrang.

The Japanese may remain for several months at the embarkation point because of lack of transport.

For self-protection, ten percent of the Japanese columns will be permitted to retain their arms until they reach the embarkation point.

A new incident emphasizing the British desire to withdraw occurred on Dec. 7 when snipers and grenade throwers ambushed an Indian army convoy killing two Indians and wounding ten, including two commission-ed officers.

A joint Anglo-French statement reported the occupation of Travinh and Omon in Cochinchina.

The statement said that civil

STUDENTS SIGN THE PLEDGE

Allahabad, Dec. 10.

One hundred and sixty students to-day signed with their own blood a pledge to "lay down their lives for the freedom of their country." They are the nucleus of what is described as the Subhas Bose and Nehru brigades of the "Azad Hind Volunteer Corps" which has been inaugurated by the Cawnpore Students' Congress.

Azad Hind (Free India) was the name of the "provisional" Government which was formed by Bose in Burma.—Reuter.

FINISH WAR GUILT TRIALS

Helsinki, Dec. 10.

War guilt trials of Risto Ryti, former Finnish President, Valmo Tanner, former Finance Minister, and six other politicians, will be resumed to-day when the prosecution will present new documents.—Associated Press.

CHIANG'S ARMY ON THRESHOLD OF MUKDEN

(By Morris J. Harris.)

NEW YORK, DEC. 10. CHINA'S NATIONALISTS APPEAR TO BE ON THE THRESHOLD OF A MAJOR STEP FORWARD IN THEIR BATTLE FOR THE CONTROL OF ALL CHINA. THEY EXPECTED TO BE IN MUKDEN TO-DAY AND TO ESTABLISH THEIR AUTHORITY OVER THE WHOLE OF MANCHURIA THIS WEEK—THE RUSSIANS WILLING.

IT IS LIKELY THAT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S MEN WILL GO INTO MUKDEN AS THE RUSSIANS PLAN, BUT TAKING OVER THE VAST EMPIRE IN A MATTER OF DAYS IS SOMETHING ELSE; EVEN THE RUSSIAN MASTERS OF THIS PORTION OF CHINA LIKELY CANNOT MAKE THIS POSSIBLE.

Withdrawal of the small Chinese Communist forces along the Tientsin-Mukden railway before the Nationalist advance does not prove that all opposition to Generalissimo Chiang in Manchuria has collapsed.

If Chiang Kai-shek gets to Mukden with the unexplained action of the Chinese Reds in failing to fight, despite their threats to the contrary, he will have presented Chungking with an additional valuable cornerstone. But the danger of civil war in China will not have passed.

AMERICAN POLICY

In Washington, Secretary of State James Byrnes told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that American policy toward China is for unity and democracy there, brought about by willingness on the part of the opposing Chinese elements to compromise.

Furthermore, Byrnes said: "We believe, as we have long believed and consistently demonstrated, that the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek affords the most satisfactory base for developing democracy."

While America through Secretary of State Byrnes was reiterating its support of the Chungking regime, the Communist headquarters in north-west China proclaimed that the question of peace or war in China "hangs on the acceptance by Chiang Kai-shek of the broad principles of a democratic political government."

The Reds have proclaimed it often on the platform from which they say they will not retreat and which Chiang Kai-shek frequently said he will not accept.

NOT EASY

Secretary Byrnes told his Senate Committee hearers that the solution of this problem "is not easy." This may prove to be a historic understatement when the final chapter to the answer is written.

On China's part, Byrnes urged "discretion, patience and restraint." From China he called for good-will of the Chinese leaders themselves.

Such is the atmosphere that General George C. Marshall will enter when he takes up his duties in China as the President's special representative there. It has already been said that his task will be difficult.

The Communists, in their latest pronouncement, reveal further their strategy to enlist as far as possible support of the newly appointed American Ambassador.

COMMUNISTS AGREE

General Chou En-lai, top ranking Red leader, is credited in Chinese circles—with having announced that the Communists will submit their case to Marshall upon his arrival in China.

Marshall's tact and prestige doubtless will go far in the maelstrom of Chinese politics into which he is about to be plunged. But even his patience and restraint are likely to be tried beyond anything he has experienced while he was Chief of the American military contingent in Washington.

If Marshall can show the Chinese a way to internal peace and unity he will have displayed that he possesses the qualities which President Truman says make him one of the world's greatest leaders.—Associated Press.

Fifteen farmer representatives from Akita province in north-eastern Japan declared that they possess the qualities which President Truman says make him one of the world's greatest leaders.—Associated Press.

The warning was sounded when representatives called upon Prince Nagashiki-kun, former premier, asking that he request the Emperor to visit six Tohoku prefectures to dispel the mental confusion existing among the agricultural communities.

They said only an imperial visit would enable farmers to regain their "confidence and stability."—Associated Press.

FOURTH WEEK OF NAZI TRIAL

Nuremberg, Dec. 10. IT IS LEARNED IN LONDON THAT BRITAIN, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE AGREED TO MAINTAIN THE FOOD BOARD, WHICH CONTROLS THE WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF FOODS IN SHORT SUPPLY IN BEING.

The General Resources Board will cease to exist as from the end of the year, but the Committee set up to control the allocation of certain commodities including rubber, hides, and jute, will continue to function as long as there is a shortage of supplies.—Reuter.

Paris, Dec. 10. General Charles de Gaulle is expected to broadcast to-day on the forthcoming "Big Three" meeting and home affairs.—Reuter.

Mrs. PATTON RUSHES TO GERMANY

Washington, Dec. 10. Mrs. George S. Patton, wife of General Patton, left by plane yesterday for Berlin to visit her husband.

General Patton is lying in a hospital at Mannheim, Germany, as a result of a collision between his car and an army truck.

Mrs. Patton was accompanied by Colonel Glen Spurlock, military surgeon.—Associated Press.

SHIKOKU TRAGEDY

Tokyo, Dec. 10. Two enlisted men of the 24th Division were burned to death as they dived into a flaming barracks at Zentsuji in Shikoku island in an effort to rescue their comrades.

The 6th Army, disclosing the occurrence, said that the heroic act was needless, as all the men's 200 comrades had already escaped.—Associated Press.

NO MAGIC IN PHRASE: "QUIT INDIA"

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10. THE VICEROY OF INDIA, FIELD-Marshal Lord Wavell, speaking at the opening of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India in Calcutta to-day declared that he did not believe that an agreed solution between the different parties in India was impossible.

"I do not believe that it would ever be very difficult, given goodwill, common sense and patience on all sides," he said.

"I can assure you, unreservedly, that the British Government and British people honestly and sincerely wish the Indian people to have their political freedom and governments of their own choice."

"It is not a simple problem. It cannot and will not be solved by repeating a password or formula. 'Quit India' will not act as the magic 'Open Sesame' which opened Ali Baba's cave. It cannot and will not be solved by violence. Disorder and violence are in fact one thing that may check the pace of India's progress."

"India has before her the greatest opportunity she has ever had for political freedom and for progress towards solving her problems."—Reuter.

New Italian Cabinet

ROME, DEC. 10. SIGNOR ALCIDE DE GASPERI LAST NIGHT FORMED A NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CONSISTING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL SIX FORMER GOVERNMENT PARTIES.

The official leader of the Democratic Labour Party, Signor Ruini, personally withdrew, however, at a late stage as a protest at the failure to fulfil the Party's expectations in the allocation of portfolios.

The principal appointments are: Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Signor de Gasperi; Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of the Constituent Assembly, Signor Pietro Nenni; Minister of the Interior, Signor Giuseppe Romita.

The Liberals gave up their request for a broadening of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

Rome, Dec. 10. Alcide da Gasperi, to-day announced formation of a new Italian Cabinet—the fourth since the Italian Armistice—and sent the list of his Ministers to Crown Prince Humberto for approval.—Associated Press.

Russian N.C.O. Killed

LONDON, DEC. 10. A RUSSIAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER WAS SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN GUNMAN HERE TO-DAY. HE WAS AGED ABOUT 25 AND DRIVER FOR THE RED ARMY SECURITY OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE SOVIET DELEGATION AT THE NUREMBERG TRIBUNAL.

It is established that the man was sitting in the car waiting for his superior officer when he was shot, a small calibre bullet entering his chest about two inches above his heart.

The victim was armed, but his pistol, which was fully loaded, was still in his holster.—Reuter.

MRS. PATTON RUSHES TO GERMANY

Washington, Dec. 10. Mrs. George S. Patton, wife of General Patton, left by plane yesterday for Berlin to visit her husband.

General Patton is lying in a hospital at Mannheim, Germany, as a result of a collision between his car and an army truck.

Mrs. Patton was accompanied by Colonel Glen Spurlock, military surgeon.—Associated Press.

THE
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HONG KONG VICE

The subject that has been raised by several correspondents in these pages recently, euphemistically glossed over as 'the social evil,' is one that calls for ventilation. Never in the present century has the general moral tone of this Colony been lower than it is at this day. Never it is fair to say, has prostitution been so blatantly and degradingly exhibited. It's situation like the poor we have always had with us. But today it displays its skirt at times and in places disturbing to any ordinary sense of decency, and in circumstances at a time pointed to the extent to which moral standards have been reduced. There is some excuse of course. In extremely conditions are abnormal. The Japanese occupation experience has contributed no little to Hong Kong's sense of responsibility, and there's a city pretty well ridged with vice have come some thousands of men, many of them having endured long months of tension and inclined to show the normal reaction, heroic pursuit of a good time! No one can be held altogether blameless. Nor, perhaps, is anyone altogether above reproach. The main thing is that the atmosphere is deplorable and that it will be improved neither by blithe acceptance of the position that it is a product of abnormal times nor by getting up on a soapbox and preaching against immorality. The situation calls for a positive approach, and one which warrants examination on the basis that prostitution which cannot be ignored can at least be controlled. The closing down of Hong Kong's once-famous red-light districts has failed in its objectives as lamentably and as completely as Prohibition did in the United States. Prohibition did not stop people from drinking; on the contrary it brought the hip-flask into vogue and took it into pockets where it would never have imposed but for the fun there was to be had in cocking a snoot at Prohibition. Similarly, the closing of red-light districts did not bring about mass sublimation. It had the result of increasing the number of prostitutes from roughly 3,000 to near 30,000, and the V.D. rate by several hundred per cent. This was true in 1940; it was true in 1935; it is equally true in its consequences to-day. The main difference between, say, 1940 and to-day is that soliciting in 1940 was at least curbed and that any man who valued his self-respect would think twice, and then again, before parading his pick-up in a public place. There would appear to be two main courses open to the authorities. The first would be to make all prostitution illegal, take all the girls into custody and see that they get medical treatment. The second would be to exercise official control, limiting numbers, making regular medical examination necessary, either through reinstating the red-light districts or the passing of legislation arriving at similar ends without so sharply offending our Lady Astors and the more rigid puritan element here. The first solution is rendered impracticable by the immensity of the numbers concerned, but some adaptation of the second is seriously recommended. We foresee sermons from stony faces but they will cure nothing—least of all sexual disease.

SUPERIOR COUNCIL

Tehran, Dec. 10.
The Persian Government has formed a "Superior Council," consisting of six members, mostly former premiers, to direct emergency affairs in Persia.—Reuters.

Air Commodore W. A. D. Brook and his party returned from Shanghai yesterday. Miss Amy Lee and Miss D. Volkner arrived in the same plane.

Marine Commandos Make Trip To Japan

Kwangtung's Governor Arrives

A CROWD OF SEVERAL HUNDRED GATHERED AT THE KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION TO WELCOME GENERAL LO CHEUK-YING, PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG, WHO ARRIVED IN HONG KONG BY TRAIN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied Major-General E. F. Festing, and Comdr. E. Trythall, was on the platform to receive the distinguished visitor.

After inspecting the guard of honour the official party crossed over to Hong Kong and drove round the island on a sight-seeing tour, calling at Flagstaff House and the Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore W. A. D. Brook, in the way.

After the tour General Lo proceeded to Government House, where he stayed as the guest of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief. A cocktail party and a dinner later in the evening were given in his honour.

General Lo is accompanied by an entourage of 10 high officials of the Provincial Government.

UNLUCKY STRIKE

As the result of a Police raid on a tank at the Yaumati typhoon shelter on Saturday seven victims of "Lucky Strike" were seized charged with unlawful possession of cigarettes before Mr. A. C. Attwells at the Summary Military Court yesterday morning. Lau Tak, junk master, pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

Lau stated that he exchanged the cigarettes for three trunks valued at \$150. The black market value cigarettes were stated to be \$22.

The cigarettes were ordered to be confiscated.

British Navy To Sweep Pearl River

CANTON AUTHORITIES HAVING NOW ASKED THE ROYAL NAVY TO SWEEP THE PEARL RIVER AND ITS APPROACHES OF MINES, THIS HAS BECOME THE FIRST PRIORITY IN THE NAVY'S MINESWEEPING PROGRAMME.

IT CAN NOW BE REVEALED THAT IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT THIS WORK, WOODEN CRAFT HAVE HAD TO BE SPECIALLY ADAPTED AND FITTED WITH ELECTRICAL DEVICES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD, HONG KONG.

This was put in hand immediately after a mining analysis showed experts that many of the deadliest magnetic mines lay in such shallow water in the Canton River that standard minesweepers in Hong Kong could not be used. The Japanese Navy was completely unable to sweep these mines and furthermore neglected even to look after their own minesfields.

An urgent request was sent to the Admiralty for shallow water sweeping equipment and this is now on the way out to Hong Kong. But in order to get on with the job quickly, the Royal Navy decided to build and adapt wooden craft on the spot.

The principal minesfields are in waters between Lamma Island and the Poto group, the West Lamma Channel, Kellett Bank and the Canton River and western approaches.

This information was made public on Oct. 13 and recommended routes were also supplied. It was stressed at the same time that so-called "recommended" routes were not in any true sense safe.

Safe routes have never been declared by the Royal Navy. Three of the most recent cases of mining occurred well off the recommended routes.

PLOTTED BUT

The positions of the magnetic mines were plotted but since they were sown by aircraft their precise position must be considered to be within three miles radius.

The moored minesfields of the Japanese were declared to the British authorities but since the enemy used primitive and improvised moorings, their fields have drifted. Barracuda aircraft from H.M. Aircraft Carrier Vengeance (812 Squadron of the Fleet Air Arm) did excellent work in spotting these fields and discovered that some had drifted more than a mile from their reported position.

DEGAUSSING

The answer to it was to create around each ship a neutralising magnetic current. It was called "degaussing." And to sweep magnetic mines a buoyant electric cable is towed behind sweepers through which pulses an electric current to reproduce the magnetic disturbance of a ship's hull. This explodes the mines in safety.

But since these mines can be set to explode after several ships have affected their sensitive machinery, sweeping them is a long job.

RELEIVED TO BE THE FIRST BODY OF BRITISH TROOPS TO LAND IN JAPAN SINCE THE SURRENDER, A DETACHMENT OF ROYAL MARINE COMMANDOS RECENTLY RETURNED TO HONG KONG FROM A TEN-DAY VISIT TO THE LAND OF THE SETTING SUN.

THEY SAILED ON THE S.S. FORT BUFFALO, ACTING AS ESCORT TO A SHIPLOAD OF 700 UNWANTED JAPANESE NAVAL PRISONERS-OF-WAR WHO WERE BEING SENT HOME, AND RETURNED WITH A CAR- GO OF JAPANESE COAL.

Major S. D. Smith, who commanded the party, said that there was no nonsense about any of the prisoners being ashamed to return home on account of the disgrace of having been captured alive.

They were as keen as any other serving men to get home.

Sasebo, where the prisoners were discharged, showed signs of Allied bombing, but there were neither bomb ruins nor American occupying troops on Kakunoura Island, where the Fort Buffalo took on a load of coal from the Sakite mines.

LIFE PEACETIME

IT WAS ALMOST LIKE VISITING A JAPANESE PART IN PEACETIME," said Major Smith. "Civilians port officials came on board, and we were offered many polite invitations to visit Japanese houses. We accepted some of them, too, and soon discovered why the Japs lost the war, though we never found out how they'd ever convinced themselves they could possibly win."

"They were a poor, spineless, helpless lot. They seemed not too well fed and all wore old Arab uniforms with unbuttoned noses.

Questioned on his return, Major Rex Frudd, of Hillsboro, Sheffield, reported unfavourably on the famous Geisha Girls. "We soon got tired of their one-stringed fiddles and their giggling and everlasting bowing," he said. His mate, Marine Ernest Catley, of Rotherham, added "They weren't what we'd expected. Very short and fatish, not a patch on the pretty Chinese girls in Hong Kong."

NAGASAKI VISIT OUT

Though Nagasaki is less than

forty miles from Sakito, they had

no chance to visit its atom-bombed

ruins. They were told that the Americans were making a big sports ground of the devastated

area where the bomb fell. American

Marines at Sasebo were celebrating the 170th Anniversary of the U.S. Marine Corps and the Royal Marine Commandos were invited to their party.

A large farewell committee of

officials and citizens saw the Commandos off when they sailed for Hong Kong. Their best souvenir

was a Japanese flag inscribed by the senior officer of the prisoners-of-war they repatriated. It reads:

"Thanks very much for good treatment and nice voyage."

STAYED A WEEK

The Commandos stayed a week in the mining town which reminded them all of an Alaskan town in a gold rush like, with its ramshackle shanty-type buildings.

Many Chinese prisoners-of-war

had been used as slave labourers

in the mines and it was under-

stood that the American authori-

ties had their repatriation in hand.

TRAGIC ESCAPE
Shanghai, Dec. 10.
The civil police here are seeking the driver of a stolen American army truck which ran wild on Saturday night in the Rue Albert, killing two Chinese and injuring five. The army has offered a reward of N.G.\$100,000 for his apprehension.—Associated Press.

Nursing Sisters Arrive

A LARGE PARTY OF NURSING SISTERS ARRIVED IN THE COLONY YESTERDAY BY SUNDERLAND FLYING-BOAT FROM SELSTAR.

They are reporting to Civil Affairs for posting to various hospitals.

The list is as follows: Sisters Macdonald, Campbell, Fairweather, Carroll, Jackson, Tomlin, Petrie, Green, Marsh, M. Smith, Morris, McGlashan, McElwaine, Doncaster; L.A.C. T. Lawless, of Darwen, Lancs.; and L.A.C. Williams, of Ebbw Vale, Mon.

When the Japs ever-ran the area the San Hui civil administration's clinic was closed.

The Japs took no interest in

the health and welfare of the villagers.

Worse still, they stole or con-

fiscated the bulk of the crops growing in the sheltered hollows in the hills. In a very short time a high percentage of the natives were suffering from beri beri, scabies, impetigo, dangerous ulcers and other diseases associated with serious malnutrition.

R.A.F. DANCE BAND

The officer in R.A.F. dance band asks us to state that the band which played for the Kowloon Tong Club dance on Friday was the R.A.F. Central Band reduced to seven musicians for the engagement.

The members are not drawn from the R.A.F. Regi-

ment, but are in fact technical

trainees from the Engineering

Unit.

READERS' LETTERS

WHOSE FAULT?

Sir,—Kookaburra adopts a very personal attitude with regard to social evil. To begin with, he picks on Hongkong for its past disrepute—what about Shanghai and most big cities throughout the world where prostitution is carried on, perhaps only in a less open manner? Secondly, he attacks the "hypocrites," and then the "majority of civilians who consider themselves too good to mix with Servicemen." Whose fault is it if such a barrier exists? Has the Serviceman he has in mind when writing made any effort to contact the civilians of his type, as some are already doing? For an excuse he states that it is in "the quest for distinction and to escape the feeling of loneliness that the Serviceman falls an easy prey" to prostitutes.

The solutions he puts forth are most illogical. In the first, he suggests that the civilian popula-

tion change its attitude to one

of his own pattern, as if all the

civilian should live for in-

to keep a wife, rear a family,

inspire and uplift himself

and to mix with Servicemen.

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CANTON ADMINISTRATION

Police Chief Explains Rumours Of Trouble

Mayor's Novel Press Conference

THE POPULACE OF CANTON WAS GIVEN AN INSIGHT INTO THE PROGRESS OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AT A PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY THE MAYOR, ADMIRAL CHAN CHAK, AT THE COUNCIL HALL, AT WHICH ALL THE DEPARTMENTAL HEADS WERE PRESENT.

POLICE COMMISSIONER LI KWOK-CHUN WAS THE FIRST TO MAKE HIS REPORT. HE SAID THAT THE MOST URGENT PROBLEMS FACING HIS DEPARTMENT WERE THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF SANITARY AND HEALTH MEASURES.

In the past month there were 9 cases of armed robbery, and in some 30 cases the culprits were apprehended; seven per cent. of the cases involved extortion from Formosan or alleged Japanese collaborators. Cases of this type were now on the decline.

On the other hand, there has been a marked increase of cases of burglary and petty thievery, and it is proposed that banishment may be part of the penalty to be inflicted on offenders in the future.

Many reports of police bodies are to be heard in the city daily. Comm. Com. Li said that he has given orders to a certain regiment. The heads of the majority of instances are, however, tried by military courts at the regimental headquarters, and punishment is a warning to would-be loafers.

The Police Commissioner concluded his report with an appeal to the public for support in enforcing public safety measures. It was necessary, the Commissioner said, that all departments be ready immediately to provide the Police Department with all available information that would be necessary toward the apprehension of malefactors.

SANITARY MEASURES

The Police were also responsible for sanitary measures and it was possible to report, the Commissioner said, that 80 per cent. of the city's debris and refuse had now been collected. The populace had been very cooperative in this particular work of the department and had contributed 103 refuse carts.

The Police Commissioner said that he was very anxious to have the cooperation, suggestions and advice of public-spirited citizens, and had set 4 p.m. every day for callers from the general public, to whose suggestions he would give every possible consideration.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The next speaker was Mr. Lam Yat-man, head of the Public Utilities Bureau. Mr. Lam spoke on the city's automatic telephone system. During the Japanese and puppet occupation as many as 2,000 lines were damaged so that applications for telephone installations could now only be partly met. Over 1,000 new installations had been completed, but with regard to other new installations the arrival of new instruments from abroad was awaited.

The trunk line between Canton and Fatsian had been restored and was now functioning. The trunk line to Kukong and Luk Cheung had also been restored but was, as yet, available only for official calls. With regard to the trunk line to Hong Kong, this is functioning up to Shekung only. The rest of this line was too badly damaged to permit of immediate restoration, but every effort was being made to expedite matters.

IMPROVISED BUSES

The city's motor-bus routes had now some 100 improvised buses, a number that was totally inadequate to the demand. Motor trunks were being utilized in which benches had been installed. The service was being operated by commercial interests. It was hoped that new motor-buses from abroad would be available within the forthcoming year.

The question of fuel was a thorny problem, and the shortage of coal was seriously handicapping rehabilitation work and the public utilities. As soon as adequate water transport was available, it would be possible to bring in coal from Formosa. As soon as the Canton-Hankow railway service was resumed, it would be possible to bring in coal from the north. This is looked forward to in the very near future.

ASSESSMENT TAX

The Chief of the Finance Department, Mr. Szeto, gave a review of the financial position. He said it was the policy of the administration to lighten as much as possible the burden on the peo-

Changes?

LONDON, Dec. 10. Belief that the visit of members of the Allied Far Eastern Commission to Japan—due to start before the end of this month—will foreshadow considerable changes in the general handling of the Japanese, is expressed by the Far Eastern correspondent of the Sunday newspaper "The Observer."—Reuter.

New British Whaler Off To Arctic

LONDON, DEC. 10. SOUTHERN VENTURER (14,000 TONS GROSS) AND THE FIRST BRITISH WHALING STEAMER BUILT SINCE THE WAR HAS LEFT THE GEORGIA.

The builders were the Furness Shipbuilding Company, of Fawley Hill, and Southern Venturer set out in a hurry for the opening of the whaling season. She will be away from six to eight months. She carries a crew of about 400, including factory workers.

After these dockyards have resumed work, further steps will be taken by the Chinese authorities to promote and expand the industry so as to raise it to a position to fulfil a major part of the transportation needs of the country.

WEIGHED 170 TONS

Like other modern whaling factory ships, Southern Venturer has engines aft and two funnels parallel. The vessel is also distinguished by two sets of tall Samson posts, attached to which are powerful derricks for lifting the carcasses. Between the funnels is a large opening on slipway along which the whales are drawn by winches from the deck where the oil is extracted.

The ship will be able to deal with about 24 blue whales every day. These average in weight from 100 to 150 tons and have been known to weigh 170 tons.

The meat of a day's catch is equal to that provided by from 1,000 to 1,500 head of cattle. The capacity of the ship is about 1,200 blue whales in the season.

The vessel and her equipment are believed to be valued at £1,250,000.

REOPENED

The department also plans to provide, in conjunction with the city's charitable organisations, more free congee and cooked rice centres for the destitute.

Clothing the poor was an equally pressing problem. Tenders had been called for the provision of 4,000 cotton-madid coats, and to date 4,000 gunny bags had been purchased. These will form the nucleus of relief clothing for the winter.

Mr. Fung said that much more money would have to be found, and the Administration had asked the Central Authorities for an appropriation of \$50,000,000, and the Army have also been asked to help by turning over to the municipality all discarded and torn army blankets, overcoats and clothing taken from the Japanese. The public was also asked for voluntary subscriptions.

SCHOOLS RE-OPENED

The last speaker was Mr. Sun Yan-to, of the Education Department. He said that the Municipal elementary schools had all been re-opened and the middle schools are expected to reopen within a fortnight. The budget for the coming year will be considerably increased, as it is proposed that, in addition to other improvements, the city is going to have another middle school, a school of arts and a technical school.

The city library and museum will also be re-opened, but owing to these having been thoroughly ransacked under the Japanese occupation, and many of the books and museum pieces stolen, it was doubtful that these would contain much of public interest until such a time as new books and exhibits could be obtained to replace what has been lost.

DORMAN LONG'S NEW FACTORY

London, Dec. 10. Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co., the great steelmakers, have decided to build a big plant on the Tsees Estuary. It will facilitate shipments to every part of the world.

The new steel project is accepted as proof of the confidence with which the industry is planning long-term development expansion. The British steel industry faces the prospect of eventual nationalisation and Dorman Long are well aware that by investing funds in fixed assets instead of retaining them in liquid form they render themselves dependent in the event of nationalisation on receiving equitable treatment from the Government.

The fact they have in these circumstances announced this important scheme is a tangible expression of their confidence in the United Kingdom Government, felt by the steel industry as a whole.—London Press Service.

Shanghai To Build Ships Again

Shanghai, Dec. 10. The Shanghai shipbuilding industry will resume its productive activity within the immediate future, as all preparations for the reopening of the leading shipbuilding yards have been completed.

Great interest is being shown by local business circles in this direction and high hopes are placed for the early revival of this important industry. It is pointed out that China, at this stage of her national reconstruction, will look eagerly forward to the contribution that will be made by the multiplication of her transportation facilities.

The revival of the local shipbuilding trade will begin with the resumption of operation by four leading dockyards in this city. These are the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, the Kiangnan Dockyards, the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Works, and the Chiu Hsin Shipbuilding Company.

The builders were the Furness Shipbuilding Company, of Fawley Hill, and Southern Venturer set out in a hurry for the opening of the whaling season. She will be away from six to eight months. She carries a crew of about 400, including factory workers.

After these dockyards have resumed work, further steps will be taken by the Chinese authorities to promote and expand the industry so as to raise it to a position to fulfil a major part of the transportation needs of the country.

BIG DIFFICULTY

Although the majority of repatriates have been residents of Shanghai, many were brought down from Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tientsin and Peking. The bulk proceeded to England, Canada and Australia and the remainder to Hong Kong, New Zealand, India, Malaya, Denmark, South Africa, France, Ireland and Czechoslovakia.

The one big difficulty facing the British Relief Mission at present, according to Major Bingham, is the repossession of houses and flats occupied just prior to the outbreak of hostilities by local British residents.

He hoped, however, that with the establishment by the Chinese Authorities of the Alien Property Administration, which is empowered to recover and

WHO'S NEXT ON MACA'S LIST?

TOKYO, Dec. 10. Reports to-day paraded among members of the Japanese Diet that the Allied occupation authorities would issue a new list of war criminals, possibly naming additional legislators.

The present session of the Diet is scheduled to end on December 4. Prospects are that only one of the three major government reform bills will be enacted before then, and observers looked for a week's extension. The regular session begins on December 24.

The House is expected to pass and send to the House of Peers within a few days the measure granting women's suffrage.

Final action in five days is considered unlikely on the Labour Union Bill or the controversial farm reform measure expropriating all Honshu island land holdings exceeding 12 acres.—Associated Press.

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Shanghai Britons Still Living In Camps

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10. THE BRITISH RELIEF MISSION, WHICH ARRIVED HERE SHORTLY AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER AND HAS DONE AN EXCELLENT JOB IN LOOKING AFTER THE REPATRIATION AND WELL-BEING OF BRITISH INTERNEES, IS EXPECTED TO WIND UP ITS AFFAIRS SOME TIME NEXT SPRING, MAJOR S. BINGHAM, R.M., HEAD OF THE MISSION, TOLD REUTER IN AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW.

THE MISSION WAS THE FIRST ORGANISED BRITISH PARTY TO REACH SHANGHAI AFTER THE END OF THE PACIFIC WAR, AND IT WAS ORIGINALLY HEADED BY MAJOR C. E. TANNER.

The latter, however, left for Home in the middle of November after settling many pressing problems affecting the welfare of British nationals in China, and was succeeded by Major Bingham.

The Mission had hitherto been engaged in the repatriation of 1,850 British, Australian, Dutch and Canadian nationals aboard five British vessels, said Major Bingham. Another 820 Britons are scheduled to go home this month, after which there will not be another repatriation vessel until February when about 1,000 British nationals will depart from these shores.

CAMPS NOT CLOSING

For he explained, the Chinese Authorities have multiple troubles of their own to tackle in this newly regained city.

Because of the housing shortage, Major Bingham does not anticipate the closure by early next Spring of all the remaining six internment camps, which still house some 1,000 British nationals.

This, he continued, throws a great financial burden on his Mission, which has to cover the maintenance expenses of these camps in addition to feeding the inmates.

Furthermore, he said, his Mission is giving financial relief to those who have already left internment camps but who have not yet been able to find work — Reuter.

NOTICE

Subject: Payments Army Pensions and Dependents of Officers and British Soldiers.

1. With effect from Monday 3rd December until further notice payments will be made to the above named individuals in "A" Block Victoria Barracks. Claimants of the following types should present themselves at the following times:

Dependant of Chinese Other Ranks serving with Hong Kong Pioneer Company as detailed by Unit Commander.

Dependants of British Other Ranks.

Fewar Pensioners.

Dependants of Chinese Other Ranks previously paid in China by the B.A.A.F.

Dependants of British Other Ranks.

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POR 3-LE As she lies off Ah King's shipwreck of teakwood lighter, 30 ton capacity, with Cochran steam boiler, 100 pounds capacity and steam win h. Separate office to be made for boiler and winch. Reply to the Manager, the Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd. before 5 p.m. Wednesday, December 14th, 1945.

FOR SALE Limited quantity of imported garden seeds - Tomato, Carrot and Cabbage 50 cents per packet. The Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Mezzanine Floor, Windsor House

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LOST

LOST - Brown Leather Wallet, Marked C. W. G. containing papers. Reward given. Return to 223, Festus Hotel, Kowloon.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANY OFFERS? Exports Standard New. Exchange for Kino Eksikin, Gestet, Lekta, or similar. Private request, prompt attention. Replies Box No. 37 "China Mail."

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Chinese Returning To Hong Kong

STRUGGLE OF THE POWERS Stupendous Economic And Strategical Stakes Vital Issue In Middle East

LONDON, DEC. 10. THE MELBOURNE RADIO REPORTED TO DAY THAT AS PART OF THE RAPIDLY PROCEEDING REPATRIATION OF WARTIME REFUGEES, 1,500 CHINESE LEFT BRISBANE YESTERDAY IN THE STEAMER "CHESHIRE" FOR HONG KONG.

One thousand of these are seamen and the others were evacuated from Nauru, where they worked on the phosphate deposits.

In Australia, the Chinese were employed in mines and also in building small boats for the United States authorities. Most of them are Cantonese, but 400 are from Shanghai.

About 100 Chinese seamen from Singapore will later be repatriated to Malaya.

Last week 562 Portuguese nationals left Australia for Dilao, Portuguese Timor. The ship was provided by the Portuguese Government. Reuter

CHEVALIER'S PLANS

Paris, Dec. 10. Maurice Chevalier, the French screen and cabaret star, plans to appear in a Broadway show during his visit to the United States next year. Reuter

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BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, (HONG KONG.)

C.A. POLICE AND PRISONS BRANCH

ORDINANCE NO. 13 OF 1918

No person is permitted to trade in or collect marine stores without a licence.

Applications for licences must be made to the Commissioner of Police without delay.

Former licences should accompany applications.

C. H. SANSOM.
Colonel C.A. (Police)

Hong Kong,
6th December, 1945.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, (HONG KONG.)

POLICE AND PRISON BRANCH

ORDINANCE NO. 25 OF 1938

No person is permitted to carry on the business of public auctioneers without a licence under the above-mentioned.

Applications for licences must be made to the Commissioner of Police without delay.

Former licences should accompany applications.

C. H. SANSOM.
Colonel C.A. (Police)

Hong Kong,
8th December, 1945.

THE STAKES IN THE PRESENT BITTER STRUGGLE FOR SPHERES OF INFLUENCE NOW GOING ON BETWEEN THE GREAT POWERS ARE STUPENDOUS.

THEY ARE ECONOMIC AS WELL AS STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL. THEY ARE NOT SIMPLE AND SEPARATE BUT COMPLEX AND CONFUSED.

IN THE MIDDLE EAST, FOR INSTANCE, THERE IS OIL. BESESIDES THE EXISTING FIELDS IN SAUD ARABIA, IRAQUI AND PERSIA, EXPERTS BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE RICH DEPOSITS IN MANY OTHER AREAS OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

It is only too clear that this age now looks submissively if not enthusiastically to Moscow:

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Hungary and Austria have recently held elections which were the depth for the Communists in both not for Russia, since the governments elected are emphatically and unmistakably friendly to the Soviets. Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are likewise firmly inside the Russian zone.

Britain and the United States are still struggling against the inevitable in Bulgaria by refusing to recognise the results of the elections there. But it is all but a hopeless struggle. There remains Western Europe.

Here for a century and more Britain has resisted the southward push of Russia. M. Cozars like Generalissimo Stalin wanted a warm-water port on the Mediterranean or Red Sea. To this as to the Soviet demands for trusteeship over Libya and over the Dodecanese Islands, Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Bevin say "No" to Stalin exactly as Queen Victoria said "No" to M. Cozars.

The British Foreign Office has its hands too full in the Middle East as in Java to devote much time and attention yet to Western Europe; but Britain nevertheless does definitely regard Western Europe not so much as its own sphere of influence as a zone which would have to be organised into her self-defence if the Soviets persist in their policy of an exclusive Eastern bloc.

HOPE NOT ABANDONED

The British Government, however, has not yet given up hope that their two viewpoints cannot be accommodated.

Britain, it is important to remember, does not think of herself alone against the Soviets. She thinks of herself sometimes as standing with the United States against Russia but more often as somewhere in between the two.

The British believe that they have the role to play as a link between Russia in the East and the United States in the West. More and more, however, the British Government realises that it can play that role only in a strong and effective world peace organisation. In such a United Nations' organisation, the spheres of influence could lose their hostile character and become regional peace groups like South America. That is why Britain is working hard to make the United Nations' Organisation work even when she carries on her diplomatic battle for zones of influence with Soviet Russia. Reuter

R.A.F.'S Fine Record In Atlantic Ferry Service

NOW FOUR YEARS OLD, THE NORTH ATLANTIC RETURN FERRY SERVICE HAS ACHIEVED A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 1,750 CROSSINGS, CARRIED MORE THAN 20,000 PASSENGERS AND MORE THAN 8,400,000 LBS. OF FREIGHT AND MAIL, STATES THE AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES. FASTEST WEST-EAST CROSSING FROM DORVAL TO PRESTWICK IS 10 HOURS 9 MINUTES.

The extent to which weather hazards have been overcome is illustrated, however, by the fact that 10 British Airways pilots have made more than 100 crossings, the highest being 136 by Captain L.V. Messenger, who has been awarded the O.B.E. for his services. These records are the most impressive, since many of these pilots and their crews have also been employed on other routes during the war.

One R.A.F. Transport Command Pilot, a Frenchman, has made more than 150 transatlantic flights.

The Return Ferry Service is now gradually losing its military character and providing more comfort for the passengers. The converted Liberator bombers have easy chairs, warmed cabins, and stowards recruited from airmen who have been serving at Dorval are being introduced. The service is still controlled by the Government and is wholly engaged in carrying priority passengers, mail, and urgently needed freight and supplies.

ESKIMOS AND AMAZONS.

The North Atlantic Ferry delivery service has been carried out by No. 45 Group R.A.F. Transport Command, whose headquarters are

Stockholm, Dec. 10. In a positive move to set the wheels of local industry going again at an early date, the Chinese Government has granted huge loans to leading industrial and public utility concerns in Shanghai.

It is learned that so far a total of C.N.\$2,950,000,000 has been distributed among foreign and Chinese firms. Of this amount two-thirds have been absorbed by the local textile industry and the bulk of the remainder by public utility services.

Foreign companies helped in this way include the American-owned Shanghai Power Company, which received a loan of \$500,000,000 and the American-owned Shanghai Telephone Company and the British-owned Shanghai Waterworks Company, each of which was allotted \$200,000,000.

REMOVED CORNEAS

It was about Johnson's cornea

that the doctors were talking as they stood outside the execution chamber.

FIVE DEAD

Chicago, Dec. 10. Five were killed and eight injured when the bus in which they were riding was struck by an express of the Erie Railroad Pacific at a crossing in suburban Burnham on Sunday.—Associated Press.

WAR PLANT SALES TO INDUSTRY

Washington, Dec. 10. The United States Government surprisingly received seven cents on the dollar from \$1,000,000,000 worth of war plants already sold to private industry, but the Reconstruction Finance Corporation expects smaller returns as less desirable plants are placed on the market.

More than 300 plants have already been sold or are under negotiation while a sales campaign is under way to sell 250 more.

The R.F.C. estimates it will ultimately sell 1,300 plants costing the government about \$8,000,000,000. —Associated Press.

"Red Star" Support Of Indonesia

Moscow, Dec. 10. Prof. Alexei Gruber, writing in the Red Army paper "Red Star," has supported the cause of the Indonesian and other native nationalists who have clashed with Allied forces in the Japanese surrender in the Far East.

"The progress we have made in the world have done a great deal for the heroic struggle of the peoples of Indo-China and Indonesia, and are on their side," he said.

Gruber also said that practice the British and French were assisting the revolution of French and Dutch in Indonesia and charged that British and Dutch soldiers had been used to assist the nationalists both in Indo-China and Indonesia.

"Experienced Chinese," he said, "are trying to spread national and racial distinctions, to plant民族主义 and differences between the masses and organisations which are aiming for the common aim of winning independence."

The reaction in India was especially significant, he added, and quoted statements of sympathy for the nationalists of the two countries by Churchill and other Indian leaders.

ENQUIRY GAVE AWAY SOMETHING

WASHINGTO

D.C. 10.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN

W. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA EXPRESS

ED FEAR LEAVE THE PEARL

HARBOUR

TO BREAKING

TESTIMONY MAY HANDICAP

UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE FOR ASIA

He told reporters he regret the necessity of going into the open, informed him of cracking. It will add to the difficulty of our armed forces and will contribute nothing to the actual inquiry."

Murphy implied that other nations may tighten their communication techniques to such an extent that America's intelligence may be kept in the dark, possibly in some emergency by secret counter-measures can be developed to obtain vital information. —Associated Press.

JAP WAR CRIMINALS SURF ENDING

TOKYO, Dec. 10. Nagakura Okamoto, former attaché of the Japanese embassy at Washington and Minister of Education in Tojo's Cabinet today surrendered himself at the Sugamo Prison as a war criminal suspect.

Two others named by General MacArthur also presented themselves at the prison. They were General Jisaburo Miyazaki, leader of the "young officers" and once candidate of that association for President, and Koichiro Ishii, acting in many Japanese enterprises in the Far East including Isahara south seas industries. —Associated Press.

Condemned Men Bequeath Their Eyes

OUTSIDE THE DEATH HOUSE AT THE OHIO PENITENTIARY, THE GAOL PHYSICIAN, DR. JOHN ECKSTROM, AND AN EYE SPECIALIST, WAITED FOR AN ELECTROCUTION TO REACH ITS GRIM END. SAID THE EYE SPECIALIST: "I'VE JUST HAD A TELEPHONE CALL FROM NEW YORK. THAT FIRST BOY'S EYES WERE TRANSPLANTED SUCCESSFULLY."

Eckstrom entered the chamber, left the eye specialist smoking in the frosty darkness, while a second man died in the electric chair. The condemned man, aged 20, had been convicted of having slain twin boys in the woods near Cleveland. He, too, had agreed to give his eyes.

The eye specialist was called into the death chamber. Bending over the body of the executed man he swiftly removed the corneas, placed them in a container with a special salt solution, sent them air mail to New York.

Four men remained in Ohio's death row. All had agreed to give their eyes.

JAP. SUB. OFFICER IN AMERICA

Oakland, Calif., Dec. 10. Commander Iku Hashimoto, captain of the Japanese submarine which was reported to have sunk the United States cruiser "Indianapolis" last July 30, is scheduled to arrive in Washington tomorrow morning.

Hashimoto arrived here to-day after

BROADCASTING AS A NEW SUBTLE POWER IN WARFARE HAD ITS PECULIAR "HERD INSTINCT" IN THE GERMAN PEOPLE. AS EMPLOYED BY BRITAIN, IT WAS A VOICE OF HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT, IMPRESSIVE IN ITS DEFENSIVE PROMISE IN THE DARK AND CRITICAL DAYS . . .

RADIO HELPED IN DEFEAT OF GERMANY

It may still be too early to generalise about the importance of broadcasting in warfare. There is only the experience of World War II to go on, and it is dangerously easy to pay compliments to the power of radio (or any form of propaganda) which is due to superior armament or to the inferior morale of an opponent. Nevertheless, we do seem to be in a position to overturn certain theories of the immediate past and to put forward some suggestions.

There was, when broadcasting looked as though it might become a weapon of attack comparable to the tank. Some such possibility seemed to be implicit in the organisation of the "Greater German Broadcasting Service," which, from 1933, was directed as much outwards as inwards with the intention of cementing the German nation into a single compact mass.

In spite of statements to the effect that it was merely "the carrier of German gaiety and the joy of German life," the Nazis seem to have regarded broadcasting as a vital part of their technique of mechanised aggression. This was admitted of the internal struggle in the Weimar Republic in Hitler's dictum that "without the motor lorry, without the aeroplane and without the loud-speaker, we should never have conquered Germany," and it was admitted as far as the outside world was concerned when Goebbels declared in an unguarded moment that the German Radio "would attack the enemy wherever he showed up." More far-reaching and ominous threats about the potency of broadcasting can be found in Dr. Rauschning's "Conversations with Hitler."

Colour was added to this modern theory by the achievement of British propaganda in 1938 in precipitating the breakdown of German morale—an achievement which was greatly exaggerated by German militarists interested in clearing the Army from blame. Even more dramatic colour was given by Hitler's lightning victories in the West in 1940, when

refugees, supposedly driven on to the roads by warnings broadcast from Germany, helped to seal the fate of the Allied Armies.

SECRET OF RESISTANT MORALE

But both these alleged triumphs of offensive propaganda have been defeated in World War II in spite of a much more penetrating campaign of information and warning from her enemies. It seems unlikely that the relatively primitive and restricted propaganda of 1938 was in fact responsible for her collapse.

BY TANGYE LEAN

Further, cool reflection on the Battle of France in 1940 has very much reduced the claims of propaganda to have achieved another offensive success in World War II; assertions about the successful spreading of panic, for instance, are seriously damaged by the discovery that only one warning to the civilian population (of a single Dutch village) can be traced. Indeed, the anti-aircraft campaign launched by the German Radio to get civilians on the roads apart from the roads of Belgium late in 1944 was directed at the Germans themselves, in the East of the Reich during the Russian offensive of January 1945.

We are, therefore, likely to find that at least one untroubled child of the twentieth century—a strategie of propaganda whose development was foretold up to the middle of World War II was, in fact, stillborn from the start. Instead, we have become impressed by the defensive promise held out by the invention of radio.

All the important studies of morale under wartime conditions are in agreement that the secret of resistant morale lies in the organisation of those concerned as a group. This is not to say that the group need be a rigid one; the best type of organisation varies widely with the people concerned, and no greater contrast is likely to be found than between the need for German and British resistance. Nevertheless, for some profound reason which may have a zoological basis, it does seem to be true that men are only capable of his greatest feats of courage and endurance in war when he feels himself to be a member of a group, obeying a leader who has either been chosen voluntarily or has known how to impress him by force.

It was the fundamental disunity of Kaiser Wilhelm's Germany, caused by Allied military and economic pressure, which broke the German war effort in 1918. There was most strikingly, a deep rift between the civilian public and the front soldier, the latter feeling that his sufferings were entirely unappreciated at home, and the former divided by pride to an extent that the brittle fabric of German unity could not possibly stand.

If we accept the importance of group feeling or "herd instinct" for national morale, the significance of broadcasting in wartime is immediately obvious. The unifying possibilities of voice which could penetrate authoritatively into every home in the country, and beyond to millions overseas and to forces at the front, these possibilities, of quite special importance to the German mentality, were not lost on the leaders of the Third Reich. The prospect of forcibly welding the nation and its fighters into a block where independent thoughts, and the rifts which arise from them, could be excluded, was ideally

suitied both to the internal needs of the German nation as a fighting force and to the intentions of the Nazi leaders. It is possible that their success in organising the German Radio to exploit these possibilities to the utmost has been in some extent responsible for the survival of the Third Reich as a fighting force to the end, but, of course, Hitler's system of terrorisation is likely to have been far more directly responsible.

BROADCASTING'S UNSPECTACULAR ROLE

When we turn to the complex character of British morale, we are struck at first by the apparent unsuitability of radio as a technique which is likely to be helpful. The British type of group organisation flourished spontaneously; it is hostile to dictatorship and tolerant of opposing points of view. Moreover, it is empirical. The British would rather work things out for themselves by trial and error than accept any imposed solution. Above all, in attempt to do this, a uniform opinion would be detrimental to morale.

A certain tightening of social fabric takes place in wartime; a leader who truly reflects the national spirit will receive a degree of popular devotion which would be unthinkable in peacetime; sacrifices are made in prosperity and life with a readiness which is born of the deep historical love of our chosen way of life. But it is only as a member of a loosely knit group, however enthusiastic and efficient it may be, that the British will fight at his best.

The role of broadcasting has, therefore, been largely unexpected on Britain's home front—the tasks required of it have not been of the artificial kind which are necessary in Germany. Apart from a first class new service which has been relied on to give the bad news as well as the good, wartime Britain has flourished on such series as "Music While You Work" (too frivolous a concept to be heard on the German Radio) and many-sided discussions such as the "Brains Trust" in which eminent guests give spontaneous answers to questions sent in by listeners. The Forces have their own British Broadcasting Corporation programme which has won, after an initial period of criticism, an enormous audience in Britain, as well as among the Armed Forces abroad who are kept in touch with their families by messages specially transmitted to all corners of the globe and by programmes chosen and arranged by themselves.

The same absence of regimented enthusiasm has probably been responsible for the success of the Overseas Service in the British Commonwealth and in the United States where the daily information programme, "Radio News Reel," was relayed by commercial stations throughout the United States in the crucial years of 1940-1941.

CHURCHILL AT THE MICROPHONE

Before leaving the activities of the British Broadcasting Corporation in the English language, two more facts are worth noting. In spite of the semi-compulsory nature of listening-in in Germany, where cases are on record of voices being imposed for failure to listen to a speech by Hitler, substantially more people in Britain (relative to the size of population) had a radio sets throughout the war than Germans—a victory for non-compulsory organisation. Secondly, no radio speaker has ever had so great an audience as Mr. Winston Churchill at the microphone of the B.B.C. in 1940—or, in other words, leadership in Britain had its own methods of developing popularity in a crisis.

It is worth repeating, since the above paragraphs may seem coloured by prejudice, that home broadcasting in Britain has probably not played, and has definitely never claimed, the fundamental role of home broadcasting in Germany. It is, in fact,播音 particularly to Europe, that the B.B.C. has, in my view, made its most significant contribution to what is known as the "radio war."

Note, first, that Britain's task for a world of "live and let live," which is deeply embedded in the national character, has often enabled her to play a historical role on the side of small nations. Britain has a tradition of acquiring allies. It was, therefore, no accident that the majority of broadcasts from Britain to Europe was of a special kind. It is, in contrast to the German baiting, it grew up without any real plan. Broadcasts from Britain to the Arabs were introduced in response to the pressure of Italian propaganda; broadcasts to Germany, Italy and France were only forced on her in the height of the European crisis in 1938. Eventually, the B.B.C. was broadcasting in

Joint Plan To Break Trade Barriers

NEW YORK, DEC. 10.—A POTENTIAL VITAL STEP TOWARD THE RESTORATION OF A PROSPEROUS WORLD TRADE AND HARMONIOUS TRADE RELATIONS WAS TAKEN IN THE MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR LOAN TO BRITAIN AND THE CALLING OF THE FORECOMING BIG-THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

THESE MOVES WERE MADE WHILE A COMMISSION PREPARING FOR A UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION—THE WORLD'S HOPE FOR PEACE—SPENT A WEEK ARGUING OVER A PERMANENT U.N.O.

The Foreign Secretary's meeting on Friday will tackle the question of the atom bomb, bilateral lend-lease, war claims and American surplus property in England.

Britain still owes over \$6,500,000 to the United States on the first world war debt and about 16,000,000,000 to the other members of the Sterling bloc.

The deal is considered the key to ratification of the Bretton Woods agreement for establishing an international monetary fund and a world bank.

Despite Conservative opposition, the Labour government, in its decisive triumph over Churchill's first challenge, predicts that the House of Commons will ratify the loan agreement and the Bretton Woods agreement this week.

Washington forecasts that the International Bank and the Monetary Fund will be established early next year.—Associated Press.

Grand National Favourite For A Song

(By Vernon Morgan)

IT WAS JOCKEYALLY REMAILED AT NEWMARKET THIS WEEK THAT EVEN IF THE SOVIETS CAN COME OVER AND TEACH US SOMETHING ABOUT SOCCER WE ARE STILL SUPREME IN THE WORLD OF BLOODSTOCK BREEDING.

BUYERS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, FROM THE U.S.S.R., SWEDEN, DENMARK, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, SPAIN AND FRANCE, TO NAME BUT A FEW, WERE AT NEWMARKET LOOKING FOR BARBERS.

Handicapped severely by currency restrictions and very high prices, they got very little. Of the ten highest priced lots in the record-breaking sale, where the average price of a horse worked out at nearly £800—an all-time record—only one went overseas, the Swedish Government getting the Ann Khan's three-year-old colt Darbhanga for 7,600 guineas. This colt, by Dastur out of Mumtaz Begum, won several good sprints in the Aga Khan's colours last season. He will go to stud in Sweden.

Few of Hyperion's progeny came up for sale so it was not altogether surprising that a new British all-time record was reached for a lovely colt foal by this successful sire out of Blanco. He

was bred at the Conroy Stud in Eire, where many famous horses first saw the light of day, including the Derby winner Manna and the Leger winners Sandwich and Caligula.

LADY WINS

There was keen competition between Prince Aly Khan and the middle-aged bloodstock expert, Miss Prior, for this foal, the lady getting the better of the argument. "It is too far ahead to make any plans for next year and I cannot yet say if the foal will stay in this country," she said.

JAMES V. RANK'S STEEPLECHASE PRINCE REGENT, which at present is a favourite for next year's Grand National, was run at the Aintree course, Liverpool, on April 6, was bought for a song.

Ireland's wonder chaser was "discovered" when a virtually unwanted yearling by an Oxford

farmer, Harry Bonner, in 1930, who bought him on behalf of James Rank for only 820 guineas.

Now, rising 11 years of age, Prince Regent is estimated to be worth "anything up to £20,000."

The horse has carried all before it in Ireland and great things are expected of it in England.—Router.

two dozen languages, but this was not until Britain was involved in a world war.

A related tendency was for the staffs of the various language sections to recruit themselves.

Expelled, or in voluntary exile from one country after another,

many of the most talented natives of German-occupied territory in Europe were glad to devote their gifts to broadcasting back to their people from the B.B.C. microphone. As a result, their

success in Europe had as basically a defensive sustaining character as the home service; it became, as it were, the interim home service of a dozen nations while the Germans were in control of their own radio equipment.

Thousands of letters smuggled through to London from countries under Nazi domination described pathetic attitudes of devotion.

"We love you, we believe you, we love you," wrote one girl

from France in 1940, summing up in these simple words a strength

of reaction to broadcasting which has no equal for permanence or reliability among the varied popular attitudes of fear or despair which arise from enemy (often) propaganda. Some of do

Gaulle's closest collaborators have described how the French Resistance Movement was actually founded and built up in its early stages by the B.B.C. But perhaps the most significant evidence—because of its unintentional character—was a habit which Frenchmen developed after they were liberated of referring to their own re-broadcasting system in Paris as "la B.B.C. Francaise."

If there is any truth in these tentative conclusions about the superiority of broadcasting as a defensive weapon, there is no reason why, properly conducted according to the different patterns of different national characteristics, it should not fortify the staying power of all nations equally, and it might even be necessary as a result of having prolonged the war. If that is true, Britain and her Allies should still have reason to be grateful, because a quick victory would have been Germany's victory.

SEVEN UNDER PAR AT MIAMI

Miami, Florida, Dec. 10.

Henry Picard, of Cleveland, shooting seven under par with 63, smashed the course record; yesterday won the \$10,000 Miami Open Golf tournament. His 72-hole total was 267.

Harold J. McSpaden, wound up the tournament with a five under par with 66, was good only for a total of 272 for second place.

Third was amateur Frank Stranahan, of Toledo, Ohio, with 272.—Associated Press.

QUEEN'S THEATRE
No. 31453

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

PRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, GIVING A COMPLETE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WESTERN FRONT CAMPAIGN FROM THE PLANNING OF D-DAY TO THE FINAL SURRENDER OF GERMAN FORCES. AN HISTORIC FILM OF ACTUAL FACTS BROUGHT BEFORE YOUR EYES.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY HUNDREDS OF DARING ALLIED CAMOUFLAGE (92 OF WHOM WERE KILLED, 16 REPORTED MISSING AND MORE THAN 180 WOUNDED).

THE LANDINGS OF ALLIED TROOPS ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY, A FLICK OF 3,000 MEN-OF-WAR AND OVER 10,000 PLANES PARTICIPATED.

RELEASED BY EAGLE-LION DISTRIBUTORS.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL SERVICE ENTERTAINMENT
ENSA
PRESENTS
ALEC HALLS
IN

"LAUGH AWHILE"

WITH MURIEL AMBLER · HELEN BROTHERS · MARK PRIMHAK · TOMMY SMITH · GEORGE COMEL · GEORGE THOMAS · LES COLLINS · JOHNNY JACKSON

FOR 2 WEEKS (SUNDAY EXCL.), ONES NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.

"LUCKY DIP"

PLAYING ALL WEEK TO R.N. ARMY & R.A.F. UNITS

"JIVE SESSION"

PLAYING ALL WEEK TO R.N. UNITS

ALL SERVICES—ALL RANKS—ADMISSION FREE.

EACH SERVICEMAN MAY BRING ONE CIVILIAN GUEST.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 AND 9.15 P.M.

JOAN BRANNOCK BENNETT TONE IN

"SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS"

WITH EVE ARDEN HUBBARD A COLUMBIA PICTURE

KING'S

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 AND 9.15 P.M.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT GARY COOPER IN

"BLUEBEARD'S EIGHTH WIFE"

PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY ERNST LUBITSCH A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

TO-MORROW

LYNN DABY IN

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER

A 20th CENTURY-Fox Picture

Never been shown before.

LEE'S THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY

AT 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15 P.M.

MARLON BRANDO IN

IN THE PICTURES OF A WOMAN'S PASSIONATE PLURALISM

"THE SONG OF SONGS"

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

TO-MORROW

BORIS KARLOFF IN

"INVISIBLE MENACE"

INDONESIAN DECISION Not To Oppose British Military Action

General
Seriously
Injured

MANNHEIM, Dec. 10.—A SEDAN COLLIDED HEAD-ON EARLY THIS MORNING WITH A U.S.TON ARMY TRUCK ON A SUPER-HIGH WAY NEAR MANNHEIM WHILE GENERAL PATTON AND MAJOR GENERAL R. R. GAY, PATTON'S CHIEF OF STAFF, WERE EN ROUTE TO A PHEASANT HUNT.

Gen. and the driver escaped unharmed. A witness said that Patton was found in the back seat of the car, face covered with blood from cuts, saying "my neck hurts." Patton did not lose consciousness.

Headquarters said he suffered serious spinal injuries.

The head of the hospital said that Patton gave orders that no reporter was to be allowed in the hospital.

An eye-witness said that the accident occurred when two army trucks coming from a side road cut in front of Patton's car.

Associated Press.

Australian
Strikes
Reject Offer

SYDNEY, Dec. 10.—HOPES FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKES WHICH ARE PARALYSING INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA FADED TO-DAY WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE UNIONS INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE THAT CONDITIONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE PROPOSED BY THE BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY STEEL PLANT OWNERS WOULD NOT BE ACCEPTED.

The strike at present involves 25,000 steel workers, miners and seamen, but within 48 hours, more than 500,000 workers may be idle because of lack of coal and electric power.

Union leaders will have another conference with Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley in an effort to work out a modification of the Broken Hill company's terms.

Associated Press.

RADIO TUBES STOLEN

For the unlawful possession of five radio tubes, property of the Naval authorities, Tsang Fat, a seaman employed at the Royal Naval Dockyard, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. A. E. Argulli at the Summary Military Court yesterday.

Sub-Judge Fong, prosecuting, stated that the tubes were found in defendant's room during a routine search of the Tat On Hotel on Saturday night following a report of a robbery. The tubes were found inside a cabinet.

Defendant, who admitted the charge, said that he snatched the tubes out of the Naval Yard.

RADIO MASTS UNSAFE

The two original radio masts on Stonewall's Island are being removed by the Royal Navy because they are unsafe. They have been replaced by the steel lattice towers which were built just before the war and which were never used by the Japanese during the occupation.

Royal Marine Engineers felled one of the masts yesterday. They removed the bolts which secured the 44-inch diameter steel tubular tower to a concrete base and the 200-foot mast crashed on to the side of a wooded hill.

The second mast is to be felled on Thursday.

GREEK ELECTIONS

Athens, Dec. 10.—The heads of the Allied Mission which is to observe the Greek elections next March left Athens by air yesterday for their respective headquarters in London, Paris and Washington after a week of consultations with the Greek Government regarding the arrangements for their observations.

Associated Press.

SOVIET BOXING CHAMPION

Moscow, Dec. 10.—Nikolai Korolev, 28, of Moscow, won the U.S.S.R. boxing championship for the fourth year with a six-round decision over Andri Novasardov of Tiflis, Georgia. Korolev, who is 100 pounds, won 5,000 roubles while Novasardov, 201 pounds, got 3,000 roubles.

Associated Press.

May Protest By Resignation

THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT WILL NOT OPPOSE BRITISH MILITARY ACTION TO SEIZE FULL CONTROL OF JAVA UNLESS IT BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE ACTION WILL DEPRIVE THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT OF THE POWER THAT IT WILL ULTIMATELY NEED TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE DUTCH.

THAT IS THE REACTION OF LEADERS OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT TO THE DISCLOSURE WHICH WAS NO SURPRISE TO THEM, THAT THE BRITISH ARE TO TAKE OVER JAVA'S DEFENCES AND THE DUTCH TO GUARD THEM AFTER THEIR CAPTURE.

An Indonesian Government spokesman said that the Indonesian Government will protest, possibly by the resignation of Premier Sultan Sjahir and his Cabinet, if it becomes apparent that the British are using military means to restore Dutch sovereignty at the expense of the Indonesian cause.

The Indonesian Government's attitude will depend on the effect of British military action on the people as a whole," the spokesman said.

He added that he suspected that the effect will be that the people will consider themselves threatened and "will behave in much the same manner as the extremists."

The Indonesian spokesman said that his Government expects the British to seek control first of western Java, probably starting by taking over the west Java railway system.

He added that the British attitude was always very friendly but was recently working on the line of dividing the extremists and the Government.

BRITISH PUSH

Meanwhile, Premier Sjahir made a couple of Government changes which, however, were said to have no bearing on the forthcoming British push.

President Soekarno and Vice-President Mohammed Hatta left Batavia presumably on a tour of western Java.

Soharman Tjokroadiworo was appointed Minister of Finance in place of Soemarmo Kalupuking who resigned on grounds of ill health.

Dr. Soekarsang was named Minister for Social Welfare to replace Adjidarmo Tjokronegoro who wants to eastern Java where he has great influence in maintaining order.

Meanwhile, the British have announced that a Mosquito fighter bomber was shot down in east Java by Indonesian anti-aircraft and the crew was killed.

PIANE SHOT DOWN

At the same time an Indian mobile patrol engaged 200 Indonesians on a road south of Sourabaya.

The Indonesian news agency Antara reported that Japanese troops raided Indonesian headquarters at Bengkulu in Sumatra on Nov. 27-28 and arrested 300 Indonesians.

Another announcement by the

Can't Complain About Freedom Of Speech

LONDON, Dec. 10.—THE FIRST INDIAN AND COLONIAL OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION SINCE THE WAR TOOK PLACE THIS AFTERNOON IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, FAMOUS IN LONDON FOR MEETINGS TO DEMAND FREEDOM FOR INDONESIA AND INDO-CHINA AND THE RELEASE OF ALL INDIAN NATIONAL OFFICERS AND MEN, AND ALSO TO PROTEST AGAINST THE "COLOUR BAR" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIAN, CINGALESE AND AFRICAN SPEAKERS ADDRESSED THE MEETING, AT WHICH ABOUT 500 WERE PRESENT, INCLUDING A LARGE NUMBER OF BRITISH AND CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

George Padmore, the Negro socialist, presided. He condemned the "colour bar policy of General Smuts in the Union of South Africa" and also complained of the treatment and low wages of Indian and coloured seamen employed in British-owned ships.

The secretary of Swaraj House, Dr. Kripalani, condemned British intervention in Java to uphold "discredited Dutch rule." He demanded the immediate release of all officers and men of the Indian national army.

Regarding the proposed Parliamentary delegation to India, he said "Indians are only anxious to know from the British Labour Government the date when the British will quit India."

Bobby Riggs, of Los Angeles, yesterday defeated Don Budge, of Eagle Rock, California, for the world's professional hard court tennis championship.

The score was 9/11, 6/3, 6/2 and 6/0.

Budge is an Army lieutenant awaiting discharge. Riggs has been discharged from the Navy.

Associated Press.

U.S. PRO FOOTBALL

Washington, Dec. 10.—Washington Redskins yesterday beat New York Giants by 17-0 to win the eastern division National League professional football championship and go into the world's championship playoff with Cleveland Rams next Sunday—Associated Press.

WISER MAN OF THE EAST

Mr. Silva, a Cingalese speaker, said that what was happening in Indonesia to-day would happen in Burma, Malaya and Ceylon to-morrow. "Dormant Asia is awakened to-day," he declared. "Let the wise man of the East lead the world again."

Associated Press.

U.S. PRO FOOTBALL

Bride Says Party Cost Too Much

GREENWICH, CON., DEC. 10.—A LOVERS' SPAT BETWEEN BRITISH-BORN GEORGINA CAMPBELL AND TOMMY MANVILLE HALF AN HOUR BEFORE THE ASBESTOS HEIR'S SCHEDULED EIGHTH MARRIAGE TEMPORARILY AT LEAST BROKE THEIR WEDDING PLANS.

Dr. Jerome Lynch, who was to have given the bride away, said: "The fight was over the cost of the press party to which the bride objected. Reporters estimated that the party cost \$600."

At New Rochelle, New York, Manville and Miss Campbell had quarrelled. They said they planned to be married in New York State in two or three days.

Associated Press.

President Ike?

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senator DiPietro, Republican, yesterday proposed the hero of the European war and present U.S. Army Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower, for the Republican nomination in the 1948 Presidential election.—Associated Press.

Commons Battle Opens

LONDON, DEC. 14.—THE HOUSE OF COMMONS PLUNGES INTO BATTLE ON THE BRETON WOODS AGREEMENT THIS WEEK.

The Government time-table calls for a motion on Wednesday to accept the American loan and permission to debate on the Bretton Woods international stabilization agreement.

Government leaders hope to get the measure to the House of Lords on Friday and that the Lords will conclude the debate in time for Royal Assent before Parliament recesses for Christmas on Dec. 20.—Associated Press.

PERSIAN SITUATION FULL OF DYNAMITE

LONDON, DEC. 10.—THERE SEEMS NO DOUBT THAT THE RUSSIAN POLICY WITH REGARD TO PERSIA IS TO MAKE IT PERMANENTLY A RUSSIAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE, AND SOME OF IT RUSSIAN POSSESSION, WRITES THE FORMER CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND WELL KNOWN AUTHOR AND TRAVELLER, HENRY LONGHURST, IN THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE POPULAR WEEKLY PAPER "EVERYBOYS."

"IT MAY BE DUE TO BE SAFEGUARDED BY A RING OF 'SAFE' STATES FOR FUTURE SECURITY—THOUGH WHO COULD BE LIKELY TO ATTACK RUSSIA THROUGH PERSIA, NO ONE KNOWS, OR, IT MAY BE FROM FRANKLY IMPERIALISTIC MOTIVES."

"Whichever it is, it is full of dynamite, and that is why some people are thinking that Persia may provide the first big 'show-down' (between Russia and Persia) that I met was frankly terrified of the Russians. Soon the time will come for the Russians to show whether these fears are justified.

"If they clear out of Azerbaijan, according to the terms of the Treaty (the Allied Occupation Treaty with Persia provides for the removal of all Allied forces by March 2, 1946), if they restore their occupation zone to Persian authority and resume the flow of surplus food thence, the Russians will have made an enormous stride towards removing suspicion, with which they are now so frankly regarded. If not, the power game goes on," concludes the writer.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bevan are expected to arrive in Moscow on Friday and the talks will begin on Saturday.

American Embassy quarters state that preparations are being made to entertain the Foreign Ministers over Christmas, in case the talks are not ended by then.—Associated Press.

Frankfurt, Dec. 10.—General Patton is partially paralysed as the result of his motor-smash, but his general condition is reported to be satisfactory.—Associated Press.

Soviet Arousing Danish Suspicions

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 10.—

DURING THE LAST TWO MONTHS THE SOVIET GARRISON STRENGTH ON THE DANISH ISLAND OF BORNHOLM HAS INCREASED BY ABOUT 50 PER CENT., ACCORDING TO RESPONSIBLE SOURCES. THIS FACT IS CAUSING THE DANISH GOVERNMENT SOME CONCERN, SINCE THE UPWARD TREND COMES JUST AS BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE GIVING UP THEIR MILITARY ACTIVITIES HERE, ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE IT WAS HOPEFUL THE RED ARMY WOULD SIMILARLY BE WITHDRAWN.

The Russian first entered Bornholm after an aerial bombing attack there five days after the German collapse. They established a garrison which in September was estimated to total about 4,000 troops.

However, it is reliably reported that since September new units have been sent to the Baltic island, and the present garrison is estimated at 6,000.

These troops, under the command of General Jakushev, have been building winter barracks, and the general himself is believed to have sent for his family. This news has given rise to a strong feeling here that the Russians do not intend to quit Bornholm for a long time—if at all.

Former Premier Vilhjalmur Buhl visited Bornholm six weeks ago and made a formal speech in which he told the Russians that Denmark had been glad to act as host to the great Red Army but was now in a position to take care of its affairs, hinting openly that now would be a good time for the Russians to leave.

FORWARDED TO MOSCOW

General Jakushev said he would therefore definitely be brought into prominence when the last excuse for occupation will be gone.

The Russians have been behaving perfectly correctly following some initial untoward incidents and are punishing their own disciplinary violations strictly. They have been doing nothing on the island in a military sense which occasions Danish suspicion. At one time they started constructing a large military airport there—but they have stopped.

The Swedes, who are nervous enough about Russia as things are, having a long tradition of mutual quarrels, do not like seeing them in Bornholm, which completely controls Sweden's iron ore trade south and is only 88 miles from the southern tip of the country.—Reuter.

RADIO

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11th 1945.
STUDIO—GASTON D'AQUINO (Tenor)

EBW HONGKONG broadcasting on frequency of 640 Kilocycles from 12.30 to 1.00 p.m., 6.00 to 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.B.T.—Daily Programme Summary, 12.30 p.m.—The Ballyhooligans and Dixie Shore.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—"I've Brought My Music"—Harry Jacobs—HNSA.

1.20 p.m.—New Mayfair Orchestra.

2.00 p.m.—Close Up Hour.

2.30 p.m.—British Ballad Hour.

3.00 p.m.—London Heavy News.

3.15 p.m.—"You're Flyin'"—The Singing Sailor—EVA.

3.30 p.m.—R.A.F. Fighter Command.

3.45 p.m.—Studio—Gaston D'Aquino (Tenor), comp'd by E. O'Neill, play at the Piano.

4.00 p.m.—Symph ny Orchestra Conducted by Eric Gante.

4.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

4.05 p.m.—"Music Time"—HNSA.

4.05 p.m.—Military Band Music & Lawee & Tibbott (Baritono).

4.05 p.m.—Schubert Trio No. 1 in B Flat Op. 99.

4.05 p.m.—Schubert Songs.

4.45 p.m.—B.I.O. Symphony Orchestra.

4.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainments by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

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